

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

3299

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this editorial printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TOWARD FEDERAL AID

It is hardly surprising that the State legislature flatly refused to give Wyoming cities and towns badly needed additional revenue. The State legislature, through the years, has never been particularly responsive to the needs of the citizens of Wyoming's rapidly growing municipalities.

The legislature's refusal to act was, however, extremely disappointing because it appeared as late as a week before adjournment that the cities and towns would get more revenue.

The sales tax measure (of which the towns would have gotten only one-fourth) passed the house of representatives by a substantial margin. The disappointment came when the senate defeated the measure by nearly a two to one majority.

Even if the lawmakers didn't like the sales tax, however, they could have passed any one of a number of alternative revenue-producing bills sponsored by the Wyoming Association of Municipalities. But they chose not to.

Thus, once again, the cities and towns get nothing.

There is one ironic, almost ridiculous, aspect about this situation. This comes in the fact that several of the most influential legislators like to speak long and loud in criticism of Federal aid.

By their act of denying cities and towns State revenue, the legislators are forcing the municipalities to seek aid from the Federal Government.

A good case in point is near at hand. A new bill has been introduced into the U.S. Congress which would appropriate \$100 million to aid cities in eliminating combined sanitary and storm sewers.

Does this strike a familiar chord?

The town of Kemmerer has combination sanitary-storm sewers. The matter has been under discussion recently. The city council would like to separate the two sewer systems if money were available to do the job. Many other cities and towns, some of them in Wyoming, have the same problem.

The Federal Government is working on a solution to these problems. Our State government, through the lack of action by its legislature, has ignored these problems.

In the next few years, the Federal Government will move into many fields which were formerly considered the province of local government. One of the chief reasons for this will be the failure to solve problems by local government.

Wyoming's State legislature has boosted the cities and towns another step along the way to becoming dependent on the Federal Government.

PEACE CORPS TRAGEDY

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I was informed yesterday that the bodies of two members of the Peace Corps were found in the wreckage of an airliner which crashed yesterday in the Philippines. The two were Phillip Maggard, of Buffalo, Wyo., and Nancy Ann Boyd, of Martinez, Calif.

There is little anyone can say or do to lessen the heartbreak of a tragedy like this one. These young people with their enthusiasm for life and their concern for their fellowman are gone. We can only say to their parents, their relatives and friends, that we too share your grief.

These deaths have illustrated a sad fact of human nature, that it is the bold, the daring, who pay the price for the advancement of mankind. Whether it be the pioneer extending the boundaries of civilization or the Peace Corpsman fighting the forces of want and suffering, it is those who live their convictions, who are not afraid to venture into unknown or dangerous fields who make the sacrifice for progress.

The Peace Corps is to me patriotism of the highest order. It is an endeavor that calls upon the very best in the human spirit and the very finest in the American traditions. These two young people exemplified the spirit of this Nation and the Peace Corps. We suffer because of their deaths; the world and the cause of freedom suffers a loss yet at the same time the world is a better place because they were here.

Mr. President, the dedication of members of the Peace Corps is superbly illustrated by a statement made by Phillip Maggard in his application to join that group. Phillip, who hoped someday to be a minister, wrote:

Since my ministry would be concerned mainly with attempts to help humanity, I feel the Peace Corps would provide a way of gaining experience that would make that attempt more feasible. And, having worked with the Peace Corps, I should hope to feel that I have left my area better than I had found it.

Phillip Maggard was 22 years old; he attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and the University of Wyoming at Laramie. He entered Peace Corps training last June at San Jose State College in California and was a member of the Seventh Peace Corps contingent sent to the Philippines. At the time of his death he was teaching at a small village school in Liangu Bay, Agusan Province on the isle of Mindanao. His father, J. M. Maggard, is superintendent of schools in Buffalo, Wyo. Members of the family have long been friends of mine.

Mr. President, there are always many mundane details that attend tragedies such as this one and I am gratified to know that Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps, has been able to send one of his assistants, Nathaniel Davis, to Buffalo to relieve the family of as much of this detail as is possible.

Mr. President, I should like to include the following statements from persons concerned with the Peace Corps in my remarks. Mr. Shriver said of Phillip and Nancy Ann that both were "outstanding volunteers performing valuable service to mankind. They could have devoted their lives to no more valuable effort. I extend my deepest sympathy to the parents and friends of these fine young people."

The superintendent of schools for Agusan Province said that these two were "outstanding Americans who were doing highly competent work, they will be missed greatly."

Ameito Mutuc, Philippine Ambassador to the United States, said:

Nancy Ann Boyd and Phillip Maggard exemplified a new and dedicated breed of young Americans who are giving of their

best to extend the variety and strength of the free way of life to the far corners of the earth. They consecrated their lives to the pursuit of peace and thus contributed to the important work of imparting peace and fostering good will and the democratic way of life which is the mission of the Peace Corps.

SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, over the past few years there have been many carefully researched articles in the American press dealing with the increasing manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, and with the evidence that the Soviet officials are themselves deliberately fanning the flames.

Last June 28, I wrote to the Department of State in connection with this situation and I urged that some dramatic action be taken to make manifest our official displeasure over the persecution of religious minorities in the Soviet Union.

In a lengthy reply on July 11, 1962, Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton wrote, among other things, that it is "not possible to determine whether Soviet Jews are deliberately being singled out as Jews for a disproportionate amount of condemnation and victimization."

I must confess that I found it difficult to understand Mr. Dutton's uncertainty because it seemed to me at the time that there was overwhelming evidence that the Soviet Jews were, in fact, the victims of special persecution. In this connection, I should like to bring to the attention of the Senate an article which appeared in the London Observer for Sunday, January 13. This article, written by the Soviet expert, Edward Crankshaw, clearly points the finger at Prime Minister Khrushchev, himself, as the chief condoner, if not the chief instigator, of the persecution of the Soviet Jews.

Mr. President, in 1954, during the 83d Congress, I was a member of the Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression and Forced Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R. At that time, on September 22 and 23, 1954, we conducted hearings on the treatment of Jews by the Soviets. A report was published as a result of those hearings. I believe that the conclusions reached in the committee's study are worthy of reiteration, for the past 9 years have produced no evidence to indicate a contrary determination. The report stated:

Indeed, the conclusion to which one is driven by the great mass of evidence presented to this committee is that the official and deliberate policy of communism was aimed directly at forced assimilation of the Jews as the preferred technique for exterminating the Jews as a people.

The end result sought by the Communists stands revealed by the evidence, therefore, as being no different from the end result sought by the Nazis.

As the Observer article indicates, this continuing Soviet racism reveals not only to the world but also to the Soviet people that Communist deeds do not match Communist words.

This is a lesson that will stand us in good stead in all of our dealings with the Communists.

3300

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

March 4

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the article from the London Sunday Observer be inserted into the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MR. K. IS WORRIED OVER JEWS

(By Edward Crankshaw)

The position of Jewry in the Soviet Union continues to worry Mr. Khrushchev—and the Jews.

According to a reliable report from Moscow, the much-publicized meeting on December 17 of writers, artists, and musicians with the highest Government leaders, including Mr. Khrushchev himself, was largely taken up with a bitter argument on and around anti-Semitism.

None of this was published in official versions of the speeches at that meeting because the Soviet Government has been advised by certain satellite leaders that the latest drive against Soviet Jewry—the arrest of rabbis and Jewish leaders on currency charges, the steady closing of synagogues—has been creating a poor impression in the outside world.

Mr. Khrushchev himself was unusually half-defensive, half-aggressive. There was no more anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, he said, because "the nationalities question has been solved." There was only "individual anti-Semitism."

Nevertheless, it was better for Jews not to hold top positions in the Government because this only provoked popular resentment. He had already said all this to the leaders of Poland and Hungary in 1956, and in his view the revolt in those countries were largely due to the fact that there had been too many Jews in top Government posts.

CONSTERNATION

The occasion for these remarks seems to have been the attack by Mr. Ilychev on the composer, Shostakovich, for using Yevtushenko's poem about the Nazi massacre of the Kiev Jews at Babi Yar as the text for his new symphony. The remarks produced so much consternation that afterward Mr. Khrushchev was moved to go up to Ilya Ehrenburg, who had also been violently attacked by another speaker, and assure him that his words were not directed at him personally. "You must understand that as a professional politician I have to take things as I find them and warn against dangers."

These words do not ring quite true in view of the sustained attack, increasing all through 1962, on Jewish culture and Jewish religious observances. At least 10 important centres of Jewish population have had their synagogues closed down in recent months, making a total of at least 60 since 1959.

Over 60 percent of the published total of all those persons shot for "speculation" and similar activities have been Jews; and in some of the trials synagogues were described as the meeting place for "crooks and speculators."

PILLORIED BY PRESS

One of the most important closures was the Lvov synagogue on November 5 last year. Lvov, capital of the Western Ukraine, has been traditionally a great Jewish centre, and even now there remain between 30,000 and 40,000 Jews. These now have no place of worship.

Their synagogue was closed after a series of articles in Lvov Pravda, the local party journal, had stigmatized it as a black-market centre, and named various offenders; these were then tried and given heavy prison sentences.

Lvov Pravda subsequently published "demands" by Jewish workers that the synagogue should be closed, and it was.

Other synagogues closed last year were those at Sverdlovsk, with 40,000 Jews; Zhit-

mir, with 30,000; Kazan, with 25,000; Grozny, with 12,000; and many more.

In many places Jews meeting for prayer in private houses have been dispersed by the police and pilloried in the press.

For the first time in Soviet history, 1962 saw the banning of the manufacture of mazot, or unleavened bread, and the prohibition of parcels containing mazot from abroad.

The only Jewish religious seminary in the whole of Russia was immunized by the simple process of denying residential permits to 9 of its 15 students. "Individual anti-Semitism" seems to be running pretty high.

SUZANNE LABIN: JOAN OF ARC OF FREEDOM

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, a number of my colleagues have shared the pleasure with me of meeting with Madam Suzanne Labin, the remarkable Frenchwoman who has done so much in recent years to help focus the attention of the free world on the harsh realities of the cold war.

The late Forrest Davis, one of our distinguished American correspondents, described Madam Labin as "the most luminous and eloquent voice of the West against the terrible menace it faces." I, myself, have likened her to Joan of Arc, not only because she is a Frenchwoman and petite, but because of her dedication and her ability to inspire others and because the situation the free world faces in a sense resembles the crisis confronting the French nation when the Maid of Orleans called it to arms.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert into the Record at this point an article entitled "Suzanne Labin: Joan of Arc of Freedom," by Eugene Lyons, who is nationally known to all of us as a senior editor of Reader's Digest and as an authority on communism.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the American Legion magazine, December 1962]

SUZANNE LABIN: JOAN OF ARC OF FREEDOM
(By Eugene Lyons)

Incensed by an anti-Communist book that was making a sensation in France, the Moscow paper Soviet Russia struck out at its author. "Is Suzanne Labin," it asked with heavyhanded irony, "an old maid wearing glasses, sour on the whole world, or a young girl who couldn't pass her school exams?"

Whether posed in ignorance or in malice, the question could hardly have been more grotesquely mistaken, and the Paris publishers exploited Moscow's blunder. In issuing a new edition of the book, "Liberté aux Liberticides" (Freedom for the Murderers of Freedom), they inserted a leaflet to set the comrades straight.

"Since the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. is inquiring about the author," it said, "we are pleased to comply." A picture of Suzanne Labin attested that she was strikingly goodlooking; a succinct biography attested that she was a seasoned scholar, held a string of academic degrees, and was happily married. This was in 1957. Since then, we may be sure, Soviet Intelligence has caught up with the lady. The Communist press denounces her as the very embodiment of anti-Communist fury, but it no longer raises doubts about her looks or education.

In the intervening years, Suzanne Labin

has emerged as the most dynamic, ubiquitous and effective opponent of communism in the free world. She is today as well known and as highly esteemed among dedicated anti-Communists in Asia, Latin America, France and Europe. The shelf full of her books, pamphlets, and articles adds up to a hardheaded course on the theory and practice of political warfare. She accepts repeated threats of death that reach her by mail and by phone, as accolades from the enemy. The same applies to an attempt to kidnap her in New Delhi, when she escaped from a car that was taking her to the Soviet Embassy.

Senator THOMAS J. DODD has called Suzanne the Joan of Arc of freedom against communism, and he is not the only one. Because she is a Frenchwoman, petite, and a magnificent crusader, it was inevitable that she should be compared to the Maid of Orleans. The late Forrest Davis wrote, in addition, that she is the most luminous and eloquent voice of the West against the terrible menace it faces. Edmond Michelet, a former Minister of Justice, spoke of her as our magnificent, unique Suzanne Labin.

Certainly, political dynamite has rarely come in a smaller or more attractive package. A natural blonde with flashing eyes and a radiant smile, she ekes out 5 feet of height on high heels. In addressing large audiences around the world, she often has to stand on a box to get her head above the lectern. Somehow, the contrast between her feminine charm and her robust logic adds dimensions to the total impression. Whether in French, English, or Spanish, her eloquence is seasoned with Gallic wit.

Both her zeal and her energy seem inexhaustible. Consider her visit to the United States this summer:

She had traveled halfway around the globe, from her home in Paris to Seoul, Korea, to take part in an Extraordinary Congress of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League. The delegates and observers from some 30 countries regarded this tiny Westerner—the chief European correspondent of the league's official organ—as one of their very own. The principal achievement of the Congress was the adoption of Suzanne Labin's plan to create a permanent freedom center in Seoul—an Asian equivalent of the Freedom Academy project now bottled up in congressional committees in Washington.

The freedom center, which has the official support of the Korean and South Vietnam Governments, will "initiate and develop an integrated, operational science to educate and train anti-Communist leaders and cadres superior to Communist cold war professionals, and to develop a specific program designed to unmask and frustrate the false propaganda of the Communists and to propagate the gospels of freedom." The wording clearly bears the imprint of Mme. Labin's mind and style.

With this accomplished, she felt that there was work to do in America in connection with the mounting Red threats in southeast Asia. Therefore, instead of returning home directly, she went on to the United States. Her itinerary here included Los Angeles, San Francisco, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Into about 5 weeks, she managed to pack 26 lectures (all but a few gratis), a dozen press conferences, 18 radio and television appearances, and uncounted consultations with individual anti-Communists and political leaders.

She wound up the tour by addressing 2 luncheons in Washington—I tendered by Senator DODD and attended by 25 Senators, the other by Congressman WALTER H. JUDN, attended by 37 Representatives. Reluctantly, she declined other American invitations because she had to rush to Paris to supervise the filming of her documentary—"In